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WASHINGTON.

The Special Mission to San Domingo, and How it Ended.

The Clerical Force of the Treasury Department Fixed.

The Cuban Leaders Dispirited by the Course of Our Government.

The British Legation Much Cast Down.

Board of Inquiry on the White-Key Stamps.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The President determined, some days ago, to send a confidential agent to Santo Domingo, to make a careful examination, and report fully on facts of public interest in that country, so that Congress could act intelligently, in part at least, in cases of reliefs and financial information. A resident of Pennsylvania was selected for the mission, and was instructed to proceed at once to the island. He left Washington on the 10th inst., but was taken seriously ill two days before the vessel sailed, and was compelled to leave the steamer at Norfolk. The mission was thereupon given up, and nothing has been done toward its renewal. This is the only step the Government has taken with reference to the Dominican, or the Bay of Samana, since the adjournment of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury began the new week bright and early, and succeeded in about the number allowed by law. A few removals are yet to be made in two or three of the bureaus; but the personal business of candidates and appointments is concluded, and such clerks as are correct in habits and talented in performance may now consider themselves secure. It cannot yet be told how many changes have been made, but it is certain that the economies of the department for the coming year will be heavy, or quite the uniform dollar has done harmless. There is no search for improving by that all work will be done just as well and as promptly as ever.

Much of the Cuban feature so late added Washington. The Cuban Junta, or Council of Five, appointed by the envoys of our government in authorizing the purchase of arms, etc., for the Cuban Legation here, and the Spanish Minister has been informed that the Cuban Legation here, and the Spanish Minister has been informed that the Cuban Legation here, and the Spanish Minister has been informed that

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

THE PROHIBITORY PARTY.

There has been published for a National Convention of all those in favor of a general law prohibiting the sale of liquor, to be held in Chicago on the 28th day of July. The call is signed by 57 well-known citizens, and proposes to substitute the prohibition of stimulating beverages for all the other political issues upon which the people and parties have been divided.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago the echoes of suppressing the sale of liquor by legal enactment, as a means of preventing its use, was put into operation in the State of Maine. The prohibitory atrocities in all sections of the country proposed the most measures of legal coercion in their respective States, and for several years the prohibitory statutes enforced largely into local politics. Pending the practical trial of the law in Maine a few other States hastily adopted it. The result of twenty years' strict and vigorous effort to enforce such laws has demonstrated beyond all controversy certain facts. These are:

1. That the prohibition of the sale of liquor has not sensibly diminished its use by those who would have used it had no such law existed.

2. That the prohibition of its sale tends to foment in the mind of the among certain classes of society, especially young men, a desire to evade the law, form clubs and keep their rooms largely stocked with liquors, and where they must still drink to excess.

3. That the law never operated a drawback on the habits of those who otherwise would get drunk.

4. That the general effect of the law has been prejudicial to society, because it leads to constant evasions of the law, begets a popular disregard of the violation of law, and induces false swearing and other demoralizing offenses.

For these reasons thousands of the purest and most earnest men who were opposed to such laws have since condemned them, and have urged their repeal wherever they existed. A large number of prominent prohibitionists and clergymen voluntarily testified before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, eighteen months ago, to the utter failure of the law in a moral sense, and to its direct and positive evil results. So eminently has the failure of the law been manifested that its supporters have gradually dwindled away, and until recently the scheme has been substantially abandoned. In five States, as pioneers in other States, the Legislature has repealed a measure which has proved a curse instead of a blessing, or refuses to license, and thereby prohibits the sale of liquors. Many more, especially in the large cities, have, under this power, prohibited the sale of liquor within their jurisdiction. But the use of liquor generally has not been diminished by such laws. All the world has looked upon it by the gallon, or buy ale and beer by the keg or barrel, and keep it on their own premises, where they drink it to suit their own convenience, and not that of saloon-keepers.

While we freely admit and deplore the fact that drunkenness or the immoderate use of liquor in any form is a great evil, and is productive of considerable misery, we do not believe that it is the greatest evil in the supposed number of drunkards, outside of the cities, and in the general effect which the use of liquor has upon mankind. It may be that man would be better off if he never drank a drop of any kind of spirituous or vinous stimulants, just as many people think he would if he never used tea, coffee or any other stimulant, and if he abstained from smoking or chewing. But the question is not one of the personal views of opinion on this point, and assumes the power to prohibit its sale, no matter what may be the real fact. But when some men exercise opinion solely to health is no reason that others cannot use tea, coffee or tobacco without injurious results, and, because of this comparatively limited evil, the prohibitionists propose to deny it to mankind.

It is a very illiberal estimate to say that there is one, or, at the outside, two total drunkards in each hundred of the population of the United States. The Prohibitionists, however, base their argument principally upon these claims, thus: 1. Nineteen-twentieths of the money now spent for liquor would be saved to each person that, while it does not suit them for business, generally important wants. 2. Fifty who use it moderately, and do not become drunkards, and it is to these, if not a tenant, certainly an injury and 3. Thirty who never, or rarely, touch it in any shape. Society, therefore, is called upon to suppress the evil of the 1 per cent, and become a drunkard, to prohibit the use of all kinds of liquor to the ninety-nine others. It seeks to secure, by the terrors of the law, ninety-nine men who are able to take care of themselves, and who are free from evil, that the other one person may not have an opportunity to ruin himself. The world has not yet reached that self-contradicting point. There has been a strong desire to save some men from the natural duties of history; there have been drunkards among men in all that time; and yet, at this late day in the age of the human family, this does not make victims of more than one per cent of the population. Is there any other vice incidental to human nature thinks more merciful in its ravages? We are not unmindful of the fact that the effects of intemperance are not confined to the victim; they extend to his family, who are subjected to poverty and disgrace, and often to crime, and desolate his home and friends. But these consequences are not peculiar to intemperance, but result equally from all the vices to which men and women are subject. It is one of the terrible incidents of human error that its consequences are never confined to the guilty, but extend inevitably to other innocent and innocent parties.

These facts never been an instance where human thrifties have been prevented by legislation, by which the multitude attempt to control the habits of others, has never been attended by such immense emolument. Virtue, which has no other protection that the statute-book, can hardly be said to be only of value.

A prohibitory law proposes to interfere with the social freedom and personal feelings of ninety-nine men out of each hundred, and, however honestly it may be urged in the great body of society. Such laws are but interpositions to reserve one, drunkards, but are an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the many. The use of every stimulant or narcotic is regulated and controlled by personal conduct and his social affairs alone pleases, so long as he does not disturb the rights of others. The great bulk of the population are temperate; excessive drinking are not more common than excessive other matters; and those attempts, as prohibitory laws, being opposed to the natural rights of man, weaken the cause of temperance, by driving into opposition the bulk of the really temperate classes of society.

The national prohibition party can never achieve its purpose by physical force. It must necessarily be refrained from the moral power of the democratic party has shown no disposition to abandon the national issue to which it has devoted its existence, to take up the prohibitory and political theory of prohibitory liquor law. The Republican party has got a long career of years of useful labor to render the country. It has to redeem the taxation of the people, pay off the national obligations, maintain parole for the perpetuation of the Union, and shall never be overthrown by the evil and any one further interruption of the national growth and prosperity.

Every patriot in the country, of national interests, every friend of order, of saving the personal rights and property of the whole people, it is not likely that there will swarm a new party, expense to both, and to no one idea, the subversion of the many to some of the misfortune of the few.

The Chicago *Times* alleges that the Republican party is growing unpopular with the people. Well, it is growing unpopular with those whose interests it has opposed, and whose whirlpool which may never restore it—in their dead bodies. By the death of Major-General Thomas, the nation has lost its greatest military commander, and the Democracy will not be able to make political capital out of the event. Other men of equal military genius may be found in the future, but the time for doubtless is deferred for years.

FASHIONABLE SMUGGLERS.

The New York *World* has been for several weeks denouncing the Custom House officers who search the trunks of our fashionable people, on their return from European travel, and, when found exposed with finery, subjected to duty. The fact is that General Grant gave orders that the former officers of the Custom House, by which there was a vast amount of smuggling done, should be broken up, and that parties having "spent enough to visit Europe and buy finery, should pay the duties thereon, like all other persons. He made a rule that persons should be allowed a reasonable amount of goods, that would be equal to an ordinary present supply, and that, beyond this, duties should be paid. The new regulations have caused much complaint among the fashionables of New York has been importing, free of duty, through the trunks of returning friends, and is natural that the revenue requires the duty to be paid. The New York *World* has become the organ of the smugglers, and day after day denounces everybody for the unwarrantable liberty of opening trunks and detaining stocks of laces, silks, and the other articles of luxury that the people brought into the country as personal baggage.

The people of the country will think the President for his new instructions, and will continue to support him in his efforts to enforce the revenue laws in their integrity and vigor. The class of goods that smuggled are luxuries, and those who buy them are of all others the best able to pay. Those persons who remain at home and buy goods from the importers pay the duties, and they should not be the others?

A New York special despatch states that the proprietor of the *Weekly Citizen* has purchased the *Round Table* and merged it into the *Citizen*. This is a change in journalism which the discriminating and orderly class of readers will regret. The *Round Table* was the ablest and fairest hebdomadal of Democratic proclivities that vaspublished in the United States. It bore about the same relation to the Democratic that the *Nation* does to the Republican party. Its "leaders" evinced a high order of talent. Its literary and art criticisms and reviews ranked among the best; and its list of contributors embraced many first-class writers. The *Round Table* was bold in its treatment of social as well as political topics, and frequently indulged in dashing paragraphs on men, women, and things. It never hesitated to review the reviewers, and often made them wince under its fire. The vigorous and piquant pages of the *Round Table* will leave a void on many an editor's, author's and scholar's table. Its *Chimes* was never dull. The latter, since the death of its founder, General Halpine, has contained nothing of much merit. Its successor is very saucy, spicy and original. Shine his death it has been conducted by a local Copperhead weekly print. The *Round Table* was national in its aims, scope and treatment of topics. We sin, sorely regret its loss.

New Books.

STEIL PHONO-ROMANIC CHART AND INSTRUCTOR. By Prof. Gilbert Steil. New York: Clark & Maynard & Co. We have received a copy of the Chart and Instructor, which, after careful examination of the new and ingenious system of teaching the elementary sounds of the English language, have no hesitation in recommending it to every teacher in Chicago and the West. It is altogether superior to anything of the kind we have seen. What is of the utmost importance in preparing his chart was to present before the eye of the pupil, as a glance, the various sounds of the vowels in the English. Every alphabetic sound that occurs in the language is represented by a distinctive orthography as it appears in the words selected. The chart and reader is made to represent to the eye of the pupil every sound in the language. It is strictly follows the system adopted by the Association of Writing Phonetics. The Reader is a little book of 144 pages, and contains the words in the chart in the order in which they occur in the lessons. The illustrations are excellent, and the whole work is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. Every teacher in schools will render the task of instructing pupils in the elementary sounds of the teachers themselves will gain important information from them. The instruction is given in a manner that will interest the pupil in the art of detecting the different parts of speech by the ear, and thus lay the foundation for a correct style of composition. The system is highly recommended by leading educators, and we have no doubt it will be introduced into the schools of this city.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Germans of Peoria intend to celebrate the Fourth of July, with a procession, cannon, &c.

John McDonald, a farmer of Ironton County, was killed, last Thursday, by being thrown from his wagon, about nine miles west of Oregon.

The whole number of paupers in Victoria, this season foots up 47,411 persons, or 19,873 paupers.

A colored man of Racine lately took unto himself a wife and proceeded to lay in a stock of household goods, for the purpose of commencing housekeeping. Before he had finished paying into a home the necessary amount of furniture, his wife left him, and with another man.

C. W. Smith, of Bethel Point, Knox County, was killed by lightning on Saturday last.

The Democrats of Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind., have nominated Col. Gaston Boyle for Clerk.

The Circleville *Democrat* says:

"The following are the exact figures for the assessment of Pickaway County, 1869, as taken from the books, recently completed, and left with the auditor: Number of acres of land, 221,000; value of land, $6,000,000; value of town lots, $1,000,000; value of personal property, $3,000,000; total assessed valuation of property, $10,000,000."

Major Powell, of the Colorado expedition, left Green River Station on the 13th inst. He still has with him a party of ten men and a boat. He sent back such a report from Uintah, with all his private papers, and Mrs. Major Powell, Mrs. Powell is at present in Washington.

IOWA.

The Sioux City *Times* advertises for 2,000 industrious New England girls to supply the immediate demand for domestic help in private families.

A Fort Dodge woman aged respectively 13 and 12, married a Justice of the Peace, and begged the Court to grant them a divorce, on the ground that they want to a dance-house, who gave them bottles of beer each, and with all the young lards' company could be desired.

The Charleston *Patriot* says that a woman residing in the town of Warren "had been a confirmed drunkard for more than a year; that she had two infants; second, up a state road, nailing the boards with an intention; that the people be, for the Board of Supervisors, getting bail, whipped; and that three rails were pending in the Supreme Court of Illinois."

MISSOURI.

George, aged 10 years, son of O. P. Waters, and brother of Capt. Waters of Jerome Crocker, were drowned at South Meadow, Saturday.

TEXAS.

June 28, the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the case of Brown versus Evans, Auditor of State, in which they sustain the legality of the Governor's proclamation. The decision of the Supreme Court will not go behind the face of the record to determine such a question. The question of the validity of the ordinance of secession, and the consequent validity of the acts of the Legislature, is not involved in the decision.

The Galveston *News* says that General Beasley, sacred a man's life who fell into a pattern at Leavenworth, Kansas. Both the Colonel and physician were in the employ of the Government.

ARKANSAS.

At Vincennes, June 26, three boys, named Sawyer, Hudson and Bowman, were drowned, while bathing. They were from 12 to 13 years of age.

Miss Rosalind Bond, of Jacob Wilson, near Cold Water, in Scott County, was burned to death on Saturday evening, and her body reduced to ashes.

The Cairo *Bulletin* says that on Monday evening, during the storm, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Chas. Hoffman, on the Levee, and passing down the chimney, struck the stove, and then passed out through the window, shattering the sash. Mrs. Hoffman was on her way to the house, when she had come to Mrs. Hoffman's, as a part of the family, and was prostrated by the shock, but soon recovered.

KENTUCKY.

A negro woman arrived in St. Paul, June 26, with her child—white, three years old, in her arms. Her husband, who had come to St. Paul all right long before the wife and child, had written back to her to come to him. She left Louisville with the child, and then a white woman refused to ride in the same car with her. She was compelled to ride in a horse car, and when she got to St. Paul her husband was not there to meet her. She was left to find him as best she could.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Ed. Cassell, City, of the Sun, died suddenly on Wednesday morning. The Joliet *Republican* says: "Mr. Cassell was a native of Ireland, and was about 50 years of age. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from Joliet township."

In Nebraska City, June 27, Charles Warfield, who had just been appointed a member of St. Joseph's Board of Police, shot and killed Mr. Andrew Boone, inflicting a fatal wound. Warfield was arrested. So much excitement prevailed among the Germans that the military were ordered around the jail to protect the prisoner.

Silas Wilson, aged 70 years, of the Christian Church, who died in Nebraska City, June 24, moved to Maxwell County, Ill., from Kentucky, in 1834, with his family. Several of his family thereafter would not be subject to what he regarded as the enslaving influences of slavery. He left Illinois in 1855, and settled in Iowa. Here he was persecuted in Illinois, he commenced preaching the gospel. His wife died in 1867, and his health and constitution began to fail. In the thirty years of his most active labors as a minister he baptized into the Christian faith 1,500 persons, married 300, and buried 200. He was a man of great energy of character, and was highly respected.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bowen, wife of Mr. Benjamin Bowen, of Wabash County, Ill., died on the 20th inst., aged 70 years. Many of the finest foundlings in Baltimore and vicinity were built by her husband, who died in 1865. She was a devoted wife, and was with him on his first trial trip up the Hudson.

Under the General Order of Gen. Howard and to General Hurlbut: "General, what do you do in the midst of a battle?" Answer—"Make a strategic movement." "Oh," replied Hurlbut, who was a shrewd politician, "I guess I'll spend the time writing an account of General, but put that in the language of a correspondent."

In the matter of the Indiana Insurance Company, the Supreme Court of the last Republican term of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has rendered a decision that the Insurance Company has a corporate existence, and is not dissolved by the expiration of its charter.

WISCONSIN.

The State Editorial Convention at Oshkosh.

An Excursion on Wolf River.

A Strawberry Festival.

Conclusion.

[From our special correspondent.]

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 25, 1869.

The Wisconsin Editorial Association took place in the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, convening on the morning of the 23d inst. The meeting was largely attended by the prominent editors in the way of railroad facilities, the largest amount of free hospitality ever received, and the most complete, and perhaps a number of the proceedings of the convention, together with the splendid excursions and the generosity of the country through which we passed and the of the people of Oshkosh, will not be surpassed by the annual meeting of any State in the Union.

Leaving Sparta on the morning of the 24th, on Minn' train east, we made a speedy transit over the Wisconsin & St. Paul Railroad to Winona Junction, and thence to Oshkosh by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, arriving at 6 o'clock p. m.

Five small river boats which commemorate the history of Wisconsin, appear along the line of this road, and are named after the Indian tribes that formerly inhabited the State, enterprising and prosperous villages are dotted with marked evidences of thrift and industry. Among the principal cities of interest are Hudson, Prescott, Red Wing, Lisbon, Mauston, Kilbourn City, Portage City, Fort Winnebago, Berlin, Omro, Fond du Lac, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Kaukauna, Green Bay, Depere, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, numbering from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Each of these cities is well located, having many superior natural advantages, and are destined to be an important factor in the future growth of the State. Some of these cities, with the exception of Red, are inclined to be rather slow, and are not keeping pace with the progress of the age. Others, on the contrary, are fully alive to the fact that "push" is the motto of the day, and are making rapid strides in the way of improvement. Prominent among the progressive cities of this class we would mention Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Appleton, which are fully abreast with the times, and are destined to be the leading cities of the State.

Oshkosh is located at the mouth of the Upper Fox River, where it empties into Lake Winnebago. It is situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 180 miles from Chicago, and is the county seat of Winnebago County. The city is eighty-seven miles from Milwaukee, and is the center of a large and rich country in the west and south. In the year 1848 the first saw-mill was erected here, and the first steam saw-mill was built in 1853. The city is now the center of a large lumbering and manufacturing interest, and is the largest lumber manufacturing point in the State. The census of 1860 gave the population at 6,086, and it is now estimated at 15,000. The city is well built, and contains many fine residences and business blocks, and the streets are well paved with cobble stone. The city is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from Lake Winnebago. The water is pumped into a reservoir on the hill, and is then distributed through the city by means of pipes. The water is pure and healthful, and is highly recommended by physicians. The city is well supplied with churches, and the public schools are in a flourishing condition. The High School building is a fine structure, and is well supplied with apparatus. The city is also the seat of the Normal School, which is in a flourishing condition, and is doing a good work in the cause of education. The city is also the seat of the Northern Lunatic Asylum, which is a fine institution, and is well managed. The city is also the seat of the Northern Insane Asylum, which is a fine institution, and is well managed. The city is also the seat of the Northern Insane Asylum, which is a fine institution, and is well managed.

The Oshkosh Northwestern Journal, Democratic, and the Oshkosh *Times*, Republican, are the leading papers of the city, and are both ably conducted. Several other papers are published, and all are doing a large business. Oshkosh is the center of a large number of manufacturing interests, and is a very prosperous, which are always of much importance to a city. Its location is very favorable for the traveller to stop and become better acquainted with what it possesses, and the generous hospitality of the members of the Adams House ranks with the best. The gentlemanly proprietor, Gibb, Esq., is well known to the traveling public, and knows how to keep a good hotel. The Commercial House is also a good hotel. This gentleman handles rather intimately identified with the fraternity by his presence with the conventions, and is the present Editor of the Adams House. The clerk, steward and other officers of the house, also the polite and gentlemanly porters, are competent and attentive to the wants of the guests, and the reporter knows from daily experience.

Through the kindness and courtesy of H. B. Harlow, Esq., attorney of law and a much esteemed gentleman and citizen of the city, who, by close attention to business, with a moderate degree of energy, has secured a handsome competency upon which to spend his declining years, and is one of the few gentlemen of the profession

CRAIG VS. SPRAGUE.

The Celebrated Breach of Promise Case Again in Court.

Argument of the Motion for a New Trial.

A Decision To-Day.

The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Craig vs. Sprague, for breach of promise of marriage, was heard by Judge Wilson yesterday morning. Plaintiff's counsel, John Wentworth, Esq., and Messrs. Scott & Lawrence, appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Hoyne & Miller for the defendant.

Mr. J. Young Scott, in support of the motion, argued that the verdict was against the evidence, and that the jury had been influenced by improper considerations. The plaintiff was a poor girl, and the defendant a rich man, and the jury had given a verdict for the plaintiff, because they thought the defendant could afford to pay it. This was improper. The jury should have considered only the evidence. The plaintiff's counsel had also been guilty of misconduct in their argument to the jury. They had referred to the fact that the defendant had not called his wife as a witness, and had commented upon the fact that he had not denied the charges made against him. This was improper, as the defendant was not bound to call his wife as a witness, and the jury had been improperly influenced by the remarks of counsel. The jury had also been improperly influenced by the fact that the defendant had been married before, and had a child. The fact that he had been married before was not evidence that he had not married the plaintiff, and the jury had no right to consider it. The jury had also been improperly influenced by the fact that the defendant had been married a second time, and had a child by his second wife. The fact that he had been married a second time was not evidence that he had not married the plaintiff, and the jury had no right to consider it

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Commencement of the Chicago High Schools.

An Imposing Gathering at Farwell Hall.

Reading of Prize Essays by the Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

Closing Exercises in the Grammar Schools.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Education.

List of Pupils Admitted to the High School.

Elections of Teachers.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

All hail—and it should be a welcome—to the annual commencement which closes the High School year! Not when Mr. Farwell had, for the first time for many a year, opened his princely mansion for the occasion, and even a shade of fear had entered the minds of the managers that the crowd might be too great for comfort, but yesterday, when the doors were thrown open, and the crowd came in.

The hour of 10 in the forenoon was the one fixed upon for the exercises to begin, and the appointment could not have been more punctually kept. Long before that hour, however, a throng of ladies and gentlemen had assembled at the door, and a rushing of carriages announced the arrival of more. It was not long before the parlors and halls were filled to their utmost capacity, and the gallery, which had been set apart for the use of such friends of the pupils as could not find room below, was filled to overflowing. Every seat in the hall, also, was occupied, and the aisles were filled with standing spectators, who were content to endure the discomfort of the crowded condition of the room for the sake of hearing the exercises.

At the hour appointed for the opening, Prof. H. H. Belfield, the Principal of the High School, took his seat on the platform, and called the meeting to order. He then introduced the Rev. Robert Collyer, who offered a prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the exercises of the day, and upon the pupils who were about to receive the rewards of their labors.

The Principal then announced that the first exercise would be a recitation by Miss Mary Bryant, a graduate of the class of 1868, who had been awarded a scholarship by the Board of Education, entitling her to a free course in the High School. Miss Bryant's recitation was a selection from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and was delivered in a manner which showed that she had not only committed the piece to memory, but had made herself thoroughly familiar with its spirit and meaning.

The next exercise was the reading of an essay by Miss Ella Dewey, who was crowned with wild flowers by Miss Fannie Reynolds, the Queen of May. The subject of the essay was "Nature's Suggestions," and it was well written and well read.

The next exercise was the reading of an essay by Miss Kate Kinsley, on "Nature's Teachings." The subject was treated in a manner which showed that the writer had studied Nature closely, and had learned many of her lessons. The essay was well read.

The next exercise was the reading of an essay by Miss Jennie Reynolds, on "Nature's Suggestions," which was well written and well read.

The next exercise was the reading of an essay by Miss Carrie Fuller, on "Nature's Responses," which was well written and well read.

The next exercise was the reading of an essay by Miss Fannie Reynolds, on "Nature's Harmonies," which was well written and